### WANTED-A MINISTER.

- We have been without a paster Some eighteen months or more.

  And hough candidates are plenty—
  We've had at least a score.

  All of them "tip top" preachers.

  Or s. their letters ran—
  We're jue, as for as ever
  From settling on the man.
- The first who came amongst us
- By no means was the worst,
  But then we didn't think of him
  Because he was the first;
  It being quite the custom
- To sacrifice a few, Before the church in earnest Determines what to do. There was a smart young fellow,
- Who left so good impression, On Monday one or two Went round among the people To see if he would do.
- The pious, godly portion
  Had not a fault to find;
  His clear and scarching preaching
  They thought the very kind;
  And all went smooth and pleasant
  -Until they heard the views
- Who rent the highest pown. On these his pungent dealing
- Made but a sorry hit;
  The cost of gospel teaching
  Was quite for tight a fit.
  Of course his fate was settled—
  Attend ye parsons all! And preach to please the sinners, If you would get a call.
- Next came a spruce young dandy, Who were his hair too long;
- Another's coat was shabby,
  And his voice not over strong;
  And one New Haven student
  Was worse than all of those—
  We couldn't hear the sermon, For thinking of his nose!
- Then wearying of candidates, We looked the country through
- 'Mid doctors and professors, To find one that would do. And after much discussion On who should bear the ark, With tolerable agreements, We fixed on Dr. Parke.
- Here then we thought it settled, But were amazed to find Our flattering invitation
- Respectfully declined. We turned to Dr. Hopkins, To help us in the lurch, Who strangely thought that College Had claims above "our church."
- Next we despatched committees, By two and threes, to urge The labors for a Sabbath Of the Rev. Shallow Splurge. He came—a marked sensation
- (So wonderful his style) Followed the creaking of his boots As he passed along the aisle. His tones were so affecting,
- His gestures so divine,
  A lady fainted in the hymn,
  Before the second line: And on that day he gave us, In accents clear and loud. The greatest prayer e'er addressed
- To an enlightened crowd. He preached a double sermon, And gave us angel's food, On such a lovely topic—
- On such a lovely topic—
  "The joys of sommule."
  All full of sweet descriptions,
  Of flowers, and pearly streams,
  Of warbling birds and moonlit groves, And golden sunset beams.
- Of faith, and true repentance, He nothing had to say: He rounded all the corners, And smoothed the ragged way; Managed with great adroitness
- To entertain and please, And leave the sinuer's conscience Completely at its case. Six bundred is the salary
- We gave in former days—
  We thought it very liberal,
  And found it hard to raise
  But when we took the paper,
  We had so need to arge,
  To raise and thought To raise a cool two thou-and
- In vain were all our efforts— We had no chance at all— We found then city churches
  Had given him a call;
  And he, in prayerful waiting,
  Was keeping all in tow;
  But where they bid the highest,
- Twas whispered he would go And now, good Christian brothers,
- We ask your carnest prayers, That God would send a Shepherd To guide our church affairs, With this clear understanding, A man to meet our views And fill the vacant pows.

#### HABITS AND HAUNTS OF THE CAMEL.

specting the character, and even the structure of the camel, notwithstanding it has been the companion of man from the earliest ages of his existence. The large, heavy, lumbering animal that bears burdens is supposed to constitute a species spart from the light and sgile dromedary, which, in the language of the Chinese, possesses feet of wind, and in travening the desert often performs journeys of from nihety to a hundred miles a day. This was proved on a remarkable occasion in Egypt. The Pacha, on his way to the Hajaz, having learned at Sucr that a mutiny had broken out among the troops in Cairo, turned westward out among the troops in Cairo, turned westward the head of his dromedary, and in less than eight hours cleared the minery miles of desert, and appeared suddenly among the rebels, who were instantly awed into submission by his daring presence. A few heads, however, were struck off by way of precastion, after which His Highness resumed his pilgrimage towards the Hoty City. Any one who contemplates the sumpter animal of the trading caravars, shuffing along the sandy tracts of the desert at the rate of two miles and a half an boar, with twelve hundred weight of merchandesert at the rate of two miles and a half an hour, with tweive hundred weight of merchandise on his back, may be easily pardoned for coming to the conclusion that this drowsy beast must be of a different species from the bold and fleet creature which, on the plains of Northern India, moves at the rate of eighteen miles an hour, with a light piece of artillery at his hoets. Yet there is no more difference between the sumpter camel and the fleet dromedary than between the dray-borse and Childres' steed which tween the dray-borse and Childers' steed, which five over the tirr at Newmarket at the rate of a mile a minute. The speed and lightness of the dromecary originate in accident, and are developed by training and education; but the said die animal will closs with the beast of burden, and produce a new variety, more useful in many respects than either parent.

Still it seems necessary to admit that the lightness of the constant of

Still it seems necessary to admit that the Bactrian camel, with two hunches, which traverses the wilds and rast elevated plateaux of Central Asia, differs specifically from the Arabian camel with one hunch. Of these we have sometimes beheld a string, exceeding a thousand in number, intermingled with dromedaries—the latter mounted, the former laden—tied to each other, and proceeding in single file athwart the wastes of Lybia towards the Black Countries. The march in such cases seems tedious, and would really be so to an impatient traveler, but to persons who, so to an impatient traveler, but to persons who, like the Arab merchants, pass the greater part of their lives with camels amid the sands, the slowness of progression is no more irksome than the ordinary course of business to a man in the city. They know by experience how far they can advance in a day, in what places they shall find water, date paims, and coarse pasturage for their beasts, and creep from station to station without the least excitement or impatience. The small incidents of the way suffice to amuse them, though occasionally they are of such a nature as to put their manhood to are of such a nature as to put their manhood to the proof, and violently stimulate their circulation. Alion, perhaps, in search of a meal, starts up from smid the sand-hills, or emerges from an innoticed ravine, and bounds fearlessly towards the carerent resolved to gratify his appetite or perish—nothing scarce him or arrests his progress—despines both dromedary and rider, he springs with a root towards his prey, and in spite of spears and the contents of rides, often succeeds in bringing to the ground the individual he has marked out for his breakfast. But soldier or trader, the Asab is always brare, and never deserts a friend in need. With such wespons as are at hand, therefore, the guerchanis, rush upon their asseilants, fring, are of such a nature as to put their manhood to

Evening Telegraph

wednesday, december 28, 1864.

wanted-a minister.

shouting, voolferating, and almost invariably end by leaving his lifeless body upon the earded lineating him, meanwhile, with the epithets of "dog," and "sen of a log." Should he have killed one of their companions, the caravan halts, a shallow grave is ong, and the body, with the head toward Meca, is deposited in it, after which a mound its thrown up to mark the spot. Sometimes the wind diprises such mounts in the course of a few hours, though generally it adds to their holk and elevation by heaping upon them incessantly fresh particles. In apots where there exists any moisture, plants apring up and envelop there beaps with a network of tough

envelop there begins with a network of tough abrons more, so that they become permanent, and serve at disant intervals to designate the route of the caravans. Bones of camels, horses, and asses, broken potery, and empty bottles, likewise assist for a short line to instruct the Arabin the way towards the interview, though the occurrence of two or three vio and sand storms suffices to obliterate these traces of man's passage through the wilderness.

The camel, not being himself sociable, is averse from encouraging sociability in others. It is only after much toil, and a vigorous application of the whip, that this stubbour animal can be made to move in line with individuals of his own species, though both in India and Africa the alterprise has been accomplished in the former country by the creation of a camel train; in the latter by accustoming the dromesiary to military evolutions—to charge and retreat in compact bodies, and otherwise to limitate all the movements of exastry. But your training camel having a control of the sales. nus of exvalry. But your trading camel having mem's of easily. But your trailing camel having acquired different habits, far exceeds a mule in electricity when you stiempt to break through them; he will then oppose to your will a passive reisstance mierly unconquerable; will lie down it he thinks you have put too much on his back, and refuse to rise, though you should beat him to death. To show that this is often a mere crotchet, the Arabs remove two or three small packets from the load; upon which the animal, no doubt with an inward cluckle of setisfa tion at having gained the victory, gives a loud grunt, and rises without perceiving that, during the operation, the packages have been restored. As, however, he believes his load to have been lightened, he trudges along merrily, if so sulien a heast can ever be said to be merry. But though serious and gloomy, this patient creature must not be supposed to be entirely without sentiment. When kindly treated, when patted on the shoulder, when gently spoken to, but more especially when treated to a song, the dromedary will exhibit strong signs of pleasure in his prominent eye, will turn his long stake-like neck, look at you steadfastly, as if to express his hands, and then gaze forth on the entergear in his prominent eye, will turn his long suske-like neck, hold at you stendfartly, as if to express his thanks, and then gaze forth on the outspreag desert more proudly than before. This disposi-tion we often noticed in a white female camel hid with young, on which we traversed a portion of the Sahara. In form, lightness, and symmetry, it was one of the most delicate of its species, rising at the top of the hunch to above eight feet in height, so that white riding through the streets of Carro, we could look juto the heavens, through

of Cairo, we could look into the harems through the first floor window.

In cities, in fairs, or other much irequented places, the came! seems habitually dull; but no sooner does he find bimself in the desert than his spirits return; he souffe the sweet air; he looks gladly over the unimpeded landscape, he feels himself at home, and if his rider be familiar to kim, he trots briskly away at the rate of twelve or thisters within a property of the contract of t of twelve or thirteen miles an hour without the least urging. In cases of necessity, he can, as we have already remarked, knock off eighteen or twenty miles in the same period. One of the pleasures of this mode of traveling, not often noticed, is the great height of the rider from the ground, preserving him from the fierce heat reflected from the sand, which, on an ass, or even on a horse, sometimes scorches the face; but aloft on the camel's saddle the air is comparatively cool, and rendered more so by the swift pace of the animal, Owing to the structure of his foot he does no Owing to the structure of his foot he does not sink in the sand, but, spreading the sole as he goes, appears to fly over the surface rather than to gallop. Although his eye appears dull, his sight is long and piercing; and in the fineness of the sense of smelling, is perhaps exceeded by no other animal, since he can seent water, which has scarcely any odor at all, at the distance of a mile and a half or two miles; we should even say from observation that he can distance of a mile and a half or two miles; we should even say, from observation, that he can seent it more than twice as far, for, on approaching the Nile from the desert, we have known him voluntarily to quicken his pace at the distance of four or five miles. The delight imparted by immense heat, which appears to confer upon some individuals a sixth sense, will continue during eight or ten hours, bubbling, seething, and thrilling through the frame like a sublime intoxication; but by degrees wearings and language age. ing through the frame like a sublime intoxication; but by degrees weariness and languer succeed, thirst makes itself felt, and as the sun nods
towards the west, the eye glances about wistfully
in search of a clump of palm trees, or a rock, the
usual indications of a fountain. Upon discovering the well-known signal, the dromedary
rears his head, turns, gives his rider a look of
encouragement, and then if not quite subdued
by fatigue, bolts off at full speed. How many
days he can go without drinking, has nover,
perhaps, been exactly ascertained—in fat, the
power of endurance varies greatly la different
individuals—but it has been stated, upon very
good authority, that the dromedary can exist nine
days without water, though exposed the whole days without water though exposed the whole

time to a heat resembling that of a furnace. It is certain that when the camel does drink, he always appears to be laying in a stock for a week or so, and he has even been known to swillow seven gallons and a half of water, or thirty quarts, at one time. This allows three quarts a day for ten days, which though not sufficient for the thirst of so large an animal, may yet be enough to kee him alive. Comparative analomy, which has indulged in a legion of experiments on the structure of much inferior animals, has not exstructure of much inferior animals, has not extended a proper degree of attention to the came! It has, no doubt, been ascertained that this extraordinary creature possesses one stomach more than other mammalia; but curiosity has not been sufficiently busy with that immense bladder, streaked with sanguine veins, which the animal sometimes blows out of its mouth in spring. In strings of thirty or forty, we have noticed, during the greatest heat of the day, a majority smusing themselves after this fashion. On such occasions they will raise their heads, look around wildly, and then, with a strange offensive noise, draw up the hag from their throats, and blow it out inflated to its fullest extent, as if to cool it by the touch of the external air. In a

and blow it out inflated to its fullest extent, as if to cool it by the touch of the external air. In a few minutes they would suffer it to collapse, and suck it back with a ruckling noise into their throats. Is not this bag intended to contain, in addition to the fifth stomach, a supply of fresh water? And is it not in this that travelers, when compelled to kill their dromedaries to preserve their own lives in the Sahara, find the pure transparent fluid spoken of on such occasions? The water in the lifth stomach is never, we believe, found upon dissection, to be quite clear, but in some cells a little muddy, in others yellow. It is during a sand-storm, or on the approach of the simoom, that the causel displays the most striking proofs of sagacity. Defore the human eye can detect the swiftly-approaching column of yellow or lurid gas which instantly strikes dead all creatures that breathe it, the causel discerns the danger, and uttering a wild roar, turns round

Joint of units gas which instantly strikes dead all creatures this breathe it, the cained discerns the danger, and uttering a wild roar, turns round and plunges his nose into the sand. The traveler also, who springs instantly to the earth, presses his face against the face of the desert, tightly closes his lips, and protects his nostrils with both hands. What sigus of suffering or agrication the poor dromedary exhibits the traveler is too much terrified to observe but he himself experiences throughout his frame, first a quivering, shooting pain, then a numbness and paralysis of all the limbs and vital functions, which, prolonged for many seconds, would be death. But the mysterious vapor which comes almost like lightning, in the same manner departs. In many cases the sudden death of the beast and his rider reveals the fatal power of the simoom, but when they ceape with life, the process of reviving from the stroke resembles that experienced by patients after a long illness—languor feebliness, prostration of the whole system, giddiness of the head, dixiness of sight, a partial

experienced by patients after a long iliness—languor feeblaness, prostration of the whole system, giddiness of the head, dizziness of sight, a partial has of memory, and a bewiderment of ideas. Europeans flee to brandy as a remedy, the Arabs to codice; while the camel, kneeling as if onder a heavy burden, grouns, grants, and looks ruefully about upon the waste.

One means of keeping up the strength of this faithful beast, which seems never to have occurred to the inhabitants of Eastern Africa, or size to he neglected through indolonce, is habitally practiced in the Moggrob or Western Description of the control of the strength of the strength of the control of the strength of the control of the strength of the camel's mate, and gives it to him as he walks along; and the regetable juices thus obtained supply the want of water. Another great advantage arises from this policy of the Moggrebyns; it produces a kindly feeling, closely resembling affection, between the master and his beast, and ifapires the latter with so much grant has a confidence, that the latter with so much trust and confidence, that when for whole days nothing is given him, he seems to understand that it is only because there is nothing to be had.

is nothing to be had.

Some naturalists have given currency to the opinion that the camel is not found in India; but this is an error, since in all ages it has abounded in the great sandy plains north of the Nerbuddah, where, in the time of Alkabar, it constituted the sole wealth of some tribes, individuals among whom were said to possess herds of ten thousand. In Persia, Khorasan, in Asia Minor, in the Crimes, on the piains of the Kuban, throughout the ateppes of Central Asia, and in China, the camel is the common beast burden. Mongol nobles journey on dromedaries to the court of Peking, and sometimes harness them to carriages. When ladies travel, whether in Northern or Southern Asia, their favorite mount is the camel, on which they are placed in a very peculiar manner; two capacious panulers are slung one on cither side the arre placed in a very pecaliar manner; two capacious panulers are slung one on cither side the animal, furnished with soft cushious. In these two ladies seat themselves, and are protected from the sun's rays by a silken canopy, supported on slender gilded poles rising from the corners of

the panniers. Here at their ease they chat with each other, smoke, or name their babies, and are occasionally inded to sleep by the drowsy motion

occasionally insided to sleep by the drowsy motion of the animal.

The young foal of the camel, when frisking after his mother, has a sort of ungainly prottiness, which is almost counte, especially when the owner determines upon wearing it. A coarse network of rope is then tied over the dam's breasts, against which the young camel, in search of his usual nourishment, dashes his nose in a sort of petulant fury. He will no on, however, making attempts for about eight or ten days, after which he coolly abandons the enterprise, and takes to ordinary food, thornesand this lies, and the coursest herbage produced by the sherila soil of the dwarf. To recencile the young cameling to his lot, the Kirghis accounts head with say-colored ribbous and long streamers, which, as he gambois about, dance and flutter in the sir. Camelis milk, in all the courtries where the animal flourishes, is an article in great request, both as a beverage and for the purpose of f the animal. normal flourishes, is an article in great request, both as a beverage and for the purpose of making chees and butter; but it does not seem to yield that strong spirit which is extracted from mane's milk in all pars of Tartary, and enables the wandering hordes to enjoy the delights of jet xication. In Arabia and Northern Africa, the fine hair of the earned, which the animal sheds once a year, is woren into fabrics little Law soft and beautiful than the shawls of Cashmere. A white burnous of this material, manufactured in Tanis or Fr., hooded and basseled with horsells, sometimes sells in the hazars of Cairo or Damascus for twenty or thirty pounds, according to its whiteness or lastre. Nor is this at all surprising, since very few camels are white, the common color being brown, varying occasionally almost to since very few camels are white, the common color being brown, varying occasionally almost to black. Of the coarsolong hair, which as in the shawl-goat, covers and conceals the down, ropes and tents are made. Hence the expression which occurs perpetually in the Arab poets, "the black tents of Cman or Nejed;" and in the Songs of Solemon, "the black tents of Kedar."

The camel is said to be found wild in the desorts lying cast of the Himalaya. But this may be doubted, since the animal shaus forests, and there is no sleppe of sufficient expent to withdraw crowds.

doubted, since the animal shans forests, and there is no steppe of sufficient extent to withdraw crowds of so large a beast from the notice of man. It is equally erroncous to regard him as a native of Thibet, a country so lofty, cold, and desolate that even the shaggy horse of Brittain finds it deficult to subsist there. It may safely be affirmed that the camel exists everywhere in bondage—sometimes the slave of the slave, but always industrious, patient, and addicted to toll. We have seen him harnessed to the plough with an ass, and drawing a cart side by side with a buffalo; we have beheld him move through the elemning yrations of a water-wheel assisted by a skeleton of a borse; but his proper place is the desert, where both he and his rider are exhibitanted by the buoyant and elistic air. The only inconvenience attending the use of the camel as a saddle animal is the awkwardness of mounting a saddle asimal is the awkwardness of mounting or descending. He squats on the ground, and you get into the saddle; you unter a sound which no combination of letters can represent, and up he starts, first with his hind-legs, which nearly pitches you over his head and them with his forelegs, which sends you back with equal violence. In dismounting, it is much the same—you utter the mysterious guttural sound, and down he goes, plump, doubling his fore-legs under him, and then quickly bringing the hind legs to bear in the same long folds, after which he lies at the case, and begins to rominatel whether your neck be broken or not. With all his faults, however, we regard him as a friend, since we have seldom passed pleasanter hours than those spent in the burning sun upon his back, with the golden sand beneath, and a boundless horizon before us. a saddle animal is the awkwardness of mounting

beneath, and a boundless horizon before us. NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN. U. S. 10-40<sup>8</sup>.

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12-16-sinth-tl-12

Cashler. 12-10-stuth-t1-12

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF FHILADELPHIA.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be hield at the Harking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1955, between the Lords of D.M. and S.P.M. 12 & H. S. W. H. EHAWN, Cachier. KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK Awelection for Thirteen Diverors, to serve the emiliar car, will be held at the Banking if use, on TUESDAY, sameny 10, 1884, from 10 o clock A. M. to 5 P. M. WM. McCONNULL.

The Annual Election for Directors of 10 o'alock A. M. Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January mest, between the hours of 10 o'alock A. M. ard 3 o'alock F. M.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashler,

32-32-who 1/10

WESTERN BANK OF PHILADEL FILLA.

PHILABLE PRIME PRIME PRIME DECEMBER 18, 1884.

Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the Act of the Genn all Assembly of the Common wealth of Francisch and the Act of the Genne all Assembly of the Common wealth of Francisch and the Act of the Common wealth to be common and the Common a

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AND

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, or li ile appense, little er so change in diet, no inconvenience er exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and

## December 1, 1864, satilled "An Ordinance Creation a Loan to pay Certain Deficiancies "An Ordinance Creation at Lie attack meeting of Councils after the application of four weeks from the first day of agic publication, shall present to this Council one of each a said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, TWELFTH
and GHRARD Steers,

PRILADRIJHA, Descender 26, 1804.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12
octock M., SATURDAY, Descader 31, 1804, for the
immediate delivery at the United states Government Warbouse. Hanover arrest wharf, of the following described
quartermaster's Store, vig. -1000 Yards Cotton Carvas Duck, 285, inches wide, 12
ounces.—Sample required.
To Yards Enamaded Cloth, 15; wide, 12 ounces.—Sample

required. 100 Pounds Curled Hair.—Sample required. 100 Front Axle tree Bolsters 4x5 inches, for army Wagens 20 from Axle-trees and Stocks, 2% luches, lor arm

wagon a. 100 Wagon a Pipe Boxes, 2% inches, for army wagons. 200 Wagon Tongara and ground. 25 Pi. e. Boxes, 2% inches at large end, and 11 inches

25 Pt. e Boxes, 22 inches at large end, and it inches ions.

160 Morrise Bars, for army wagons.

160 Morrise Bars, for army wagons.

160 Morrise Carts.

All the above coscribed to be of the best quality, and quincet to the inspection of an inspection appointed on the part of the Government.

Inddess will state prices—to include howes and delivery—both in weiting and figures—the consulty bid for, and the time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible ners may where signatures must be appended to the must rise, and certified to as being good and aumitent security for the amount involved, by the United States Datried Judge Alberrety or Collector, or other public officer. Otherwise, the bid will not be considered

The sight is reserved to reject all bids, deemed too high, and one bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colone HERMAN BIGGS

Colonel HERMAN BIGGS, GEORGE IL OR WE.

A SSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S The OFFICE.

Ciscinstary, Oblo, December 15, 1964.

Pronosals will be received at this office until 17 o'clock
M. SATURDAY, December 31, 1854, from declary for says
of the following articles as they can turnish for the quartermasters bepariment, United Seites Army.

64 Howling or Low Moor Tyre to b re 36 Incion.

he above to be flanged and 21, to 3 inches thick, repeats will be considered for Tyres made by other feeturers, if equally serviceable.

10 kegs each Hot-pressed Square Nuts, 1/2 and 5/2

10 Mag. Cach. Hot-pressed Square Nuts. % and % hech.

36 Parallel Penich Vices.

160 petinds Borax. To harrels Coal Oil.

19,000 Bickory Picz Hambles.

16,000 Bickory Spiks Mamiles.

26 Pigs Lead, 30 Pigs Babbitt.

26 Biabs Zinc. 40,000 rec! Safety Pigs.

160 done Ause. No. 7 Shorves, or an article equally good.

20 Reams Emory Cloth, each 0, %, 1, 1/2 % 2.

20 Granus Emory Cloth, each 0, %, 1, 1/2 % 2.

20 Paper, each 0, ½, 1, 1/2 % 2.

20 Darrels best Copal Varnish.

2 do Mineral Paint (in oil).

When samples are furnished, they must have the manner the bind upon them, and be numbered to correspond eith the loss.

with the best.

The articles bid for, and time of delivery, must be stated, and each bid must be guaranteed by two responsive surestes guaranteeing everybely own at antares that the bidder will cute thus bond for the fulliment of his contract, el, said side be awarded is me.

Bids will be opened at the time above specified, and bidders are invited to be present.

The statit is reserved to reject any bid domest unreassoubtle. By order of Colonel WM. W. McKIM. Chief Quarter-master, Cucinnati Depot. Captain and A. Q. M.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! QUANTERMATTE-OBSERAL'S OFFICE, PRINT DIVISION, PRINT DIVISION, December 1, Inti.

Horses, suitable for Cavalry or Artillers service, will be surchased at Glezboro depot, in open market, till Desember 31, 164.

Horses will be delivered by Capitain L. Lowey Moore, A. U. M. and he analysised to the menal Government inspection to the body accepted. A. V. M., and he absorbed to the same toor wranteen in
the to the being accepted 6175 each.
Price of Cavalry Hurses. 5100 shell.
Price of Arthurer Harses. 5100 shell.
Symest with be made for six (f) and more.
JAMES A. FEKIW,
Oolongi in Charge Piret Division
Qualifornianter Genoral's Off

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE

50 Broad Axes, Bently's make. Sample required.

50 Chebring Axes. 60

50 Ambritance Axles and Boxes. Length of box, 7%
Inches (danneters, 1% fromes; 15-16 min inside
110 gross Wire House shoe Buckles, 35 gross % inch. 35

gross % inch. 30 gross % inch. 30 d 16 gross 1 inch.

50 dason Augur Sites 16 % inch. 57-16 fach, 20-5-16 inch,
10 % issch. 15 % inch. 5 inch.

Sample required.

6 dozen Spired Mits, No. 4, double cut. Sample
required.

50 sets flits and firmees: full set bits to cach. Sample 50 seth filts and Braces: full set but to each. Sample required.

500 Horse Diankets. Sample required.

500 Horse Drankets, wooden bark, hest articles. Sample required.

500 Wat his same, ten knot burge, do do do do wat his man, ten knot burge, do do do liso Carn Brooms; good heavy article. Sample required.

500 Wat his man, ten knot burge, do do do liso Carn Brooms; good heavy article. Sample required.

500 Stable Breems; ration Sample required.

500 Tounds Befined Horax.

100 Tounds Befined Horax.

100 Carn Brackets, gum handles (not fire). Sample required.

pulsed.

Firster Asserted Paint Brushes. Hample required.

Firster Asserted Paint Brushes. Hample required.

Firster Asserted Paint Brushes. do de

I gross Sash or Tool Brushes.

100 7s inch. 70 T. Unch. 300 Lbg inch. 50 Lbg i

required to lister Chains, heavy, and loss each enu. Sample required.

2000 yards Enamelled Cloth, 50 Inches wide, for aminiance verys. Sample required.

110 France Chicole, 40 2 Inch. 50 Michiel. 50 Mich. France Chicole, 40 2 Inch. 50 Michiel. 50 Michiel. 50 Translag Chicas, 50 2 Inch. 50 M; Inch. Hample

160 Francing Chisms, 50 2-inch, 50 1% Inch. Bample 2006 Wason Covers, but made of 16-ounce cotton duck, 18-5 Inches wide, army standard, out 16 feethem, 18-m widths of material, with four hemis cords on rack side, and one through can be sed. Sample of clock (equired.

200 Coury Councy, No. 222, Fidestey make. Sample of Giramp Chinneys, medium size, for coal of lamps. 20 founds White Lump Chak.

16-ounce Reicher Cheavers, medium size. Sample required.

quired.

(600 yards Cotton Canvas Duck, 28 inches wide, Eos. 10 and 12 Sample regulied, 15 baies Farolskir. 5 bbis Fork Hand's Ferrules. I gross Flat Files, bustard, 4-inch. Sample ret gross bast round Files, asserted, 4, 6, and 14 mel. Kampies required.

10 gross the free, 2 gross 55, inch, 2 gross 6 inch, 2 gross 45, inch, 2 gross 55 inch, 2 gross 5-inch, 2 gross 5-inc

Mattens.

Also several good Fifers.

Also several good Fifers.

All. The Lacal Hourtims paid agen enlacment.

Term of sevice. Four Years.

Better compensation than the army.

Marines receive Priss Molecy.

Applications for transfer from the Army will not be at
med to. ter ded to.

For all forther information apply at the Recruiting
Ecndexvels,
No. 211 S. FRONT Street, below Sprace street,
between the retress of Fand Screeck
G. G. McCA WLEY,
18-19 Major United States Marine Corps. 200 pounds give. 200 feet Window Glass, 1000 Saio, 1250 10x12, 250 12x44 Inches.

6 Give Pets and Kettles.

50 Firmer Chiesi Handies. Samples required

100 Chew Hantiners, Michery, do do do Ho Broadax Hamiles, hickory, do do do 4. Jack Flane Handles, beech, do do 4. Jack Flane Handles, beech, do do 10. Long Fork Handles, beech, do do 10. Long Fork Handles, beech, do do 10. Short do do beech, do do 5. de 10. Long Short do do beech, do do 10. Short do do beech, do do 10. Short do do sho do 10. Short do quiret.

200 Fick Hardlen, ach. Sample required.

200 Sedge Harmer Handles, hickory. Sample required.

200 Shedge Hammer Handles, nickory. Sample required.

200 Shedge Hammer Hammes, hickory. Sample re-

required.
200 Haw Hides, for covering McClellan Saddles, in pickle
200 Haw Hides, for covering McClellan Saddles, in pickle
200 Haw Hides, for covering McClellan Saddles, in pickle
200 Haw Hides, 12 Inch. 12 inch. 1 2 inch. 1 IN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of \$3 MUEL DERRICKSON, deceased.

The Audiest appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of ALHAM H. DERRICKSON. Exempted for the state of SAMUEL DERRICKSON. Exempted to report distribution of the manner in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, or Monnay J. Jamay 2, 1885, at 4 victork P. M., at his office, So. 21 S. SIXIH Street, up stairs in the city of Philadelphia.

12-21-wfm5: MOSES A. DROPSIE, Anditor. 168 Knives and Frist, take a new before the pie required.
100 gross (tarriage Knobs, japanued. Sample required.
100 lower Knobs, percelain. Sample required.
100 Thomb Latches. Sample required.
128 Chest Locks, 2)g and 3-inch; good article. Sample CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, In pursuance of the annexed resolution, the following bill, entitled required. 500 Brass Till Lucks, 255 and 3-inch, Sample required. 600 Fro Locks; 50 23-inch, 10-235 inch, 200-3-inch, 100 bill, entitled "AN ORDENANCE
CREATING A LOAN TO PAY GRATAIN DEFICIENCIES IN THE YEAR 1804, AND PREVIOUS YEARS,"
Is berely published, in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

WW. P. SWALL 600 Fad Locks; 10 25; men, 10 23; inch, 200 3-men, 10 31; inch. Sample required. 12 Carpenters Tape Lines, 56 and 100 feet. 500 Amb. Curtain Lights and Frames. Sample re-1700 hers Cut Mails: -800 10d., 250 8d., 150 4d., 200 60d-

Sample required.

300 pounds Cout Nails. Samples required.

100 papers Black Based Lising Nails. Jalinch. Sample required.

200 Engquired.

200 papers Harmess Needles, assorted sizes. Sample required. Too Collar Needica. Sample required. 1010 pounds Nuts, % inch hole, 1.5x% inch. Sample required. 25 batrels Boiled Lincock Oil. Sample required.

22 Barrels Boiled Linxeed Cil. Sample required.

10 de Raw do. do. do. 75 pounds Escutcheon Pins. -59 % inch. 25 % inch.

75 Fork do do do do do do do.

80 month do do dinetter Unit deep.

12 inch dimeter. 2% inch deep. Sample quired.

Cierk of Common 17 inch diameter, 2% inch deep. Samile required.
5 reams Sand Paper, Nos. I and 2.
50 Faulus, to be made in the best manner, 15 ounce cotton duck, best quality, army standard, with tablings all round; size 20200 feet when finished.
San ples of cuck required.
12 Sulmakers Paims. Sample required.
12 Terins Hardware Paper. Sample required.
1 gross Camel Hair Pencils; long bair. Sample required.
1 gross Camel Hair Pencils; long bair. Sample re-

be Creaseut Saws, 6 feet, co do
1 dozen Chamols Sains. do do
100 parts Roaching Shaara. do do
100 pross seach it men. Nos. 0, 7, 8, 5, 10, 11, and 12.
200 do do i do do 8, 12, and 13.
200 do do i do do 8, 10, 14, and 15.
200 do do i do do 9, 10, 14, and 15.
200 do do i do do 9, 10, 14, and 15.
200 do do i do do 11, 12, and 13.
200 do do i do do 11, 12, and 14.
200 do do 15, do do 11, 12, in, and 14.
200 do do 15, do do 11, 12, in, and 16.
20 dichelwase, medium size. do
2 dozen Farrers Scissors. do do
2 dozen Farrers Scissors. do do
2 Sepake Suaves. do do
1000 pounds spring Steel (200 3 by 5-16-inch, 506 by
3 icch); sample required.
10 gross Brass Sciews (2) No 7, 25 No 8, 20 No, 6, 20 No.
2 sels Saddlers Tools, each set to be in a nest byz,
4 uired.
100 sets Shoeing Tools, Field & Hardle's, each set to be in To publish a Loan Bull to pay Deficiencies.

RESOLUTION

To publish a Loan Bull to pay Deficiencies.

Resolved, That the Cork be authorized to publish in two laffy newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the city are presented to Common Council on Thursday, secreber 1.1844, and led

Specifications to be had at this context, each set to be in a near box. Specifications to be had at the officer sample required.

100 pens Patent Thread, 50 pounds Black, 36 and 40; sample required.

50 pounds White, 38 and 40; sample required.

50 pounds White, 38 and 40; sample required.

25 pounds Saddlers' Thread, Orange; sample required.
1860 papers Cut Tacks (2004-01, 10006-02, 1000 S oz., 500
190-01, 506 12 oz., 20014 oz., 20020-02.).
225 pounds Copper Tacks (50% inch, 75% S meh, 50% inch, 50% inch, 75% oz., 200 papers Gimp Tacks, 3 and 4 suices; sample reomired. 40 boxes Tim (20 10 by 14, 20 14 by 20); sample required.

400 Two Earne Whips, platted : sample required.

200 Hlachmake Whips, all scatter, full size and weight,

200 points Ultrane Green, in oil, 3 and 5-lb. cans; sample

required.
50 prands Dry White Lead, in 18-th, papers; sample required.
10 keps Putts.
50 pounds Punite Stone, ground.
210 panels Spanish Waiting, dry, in 10-th, papers; sample required. prevenuered 500 pounds Red Lead, dry, in 25-10, kegs; sample required.

pointed Red Lead, by an even of the control of the control, the desired of the control, the desired of the control of the cont idd de Barbedora Alter.

15 harris Arcaide, aempie required.

26 pounds hierwan, large casks; sample required.

26 pounds hierwan, large casks; sample required.

5 barris Bensine; sample required.

50 pounds di to revere Shullmare.

500 do Castle Supp; sample required.

500 do Capperas sample required.

500 to Catter.

50 pounds discipled amois required.

50 pounds discipled amois required.

50 pounds discipled files amois required.

50 pounds discipled files.

50 pounds discipled files.

50 pounds discipled files.

50 pounds Lamp Wick; sample required.

50 pounds Lamp Wick; sample required.

50 pounds Lamp Wick; sample required.

50 pounds barriand Outsteen.

100 So Simple Cerate.

a harrist sulphur. Bample required.

100 pounds Tartar Emette.

100 pounds Tartar Emette.

2 pounds Sik yor Ligatices.

4 doard half Foreign.

5 do. Almores Knives, 2 blades.

5 do. Spring Lancets.

4 do. Boweling Needles.

4 do. Boweling Needles.

5 do. Command Command

1 Go. Spatials, as takes.
2 Go. braight beassors.
2 Go. Cork Sciews.
3 do. Syringes, 1 or , 1, B. a
do. Trocals.
3 do. freachings.
5 do. Syringes, 8 or , 1, B. a
All of the above described to be of the best quality, and
subsect to the inspection of an inspector appointed en,the
part of the Government.
5 Bidders will state price to include boxes and delivery,
both in writing and figures, the quantity bid for, and toe
time of Scievery stated; and no schooling prices will be
received. scrived
Attacmples to be sent to the Government warehouse
tanguer street whatte All proposals must be made out ou printed blanks, which may be had on application at this office, wherewise they may be had on application at this cence, stack the series of which he rejected.

Each but must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and received it as being good and senticless accurity for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorner, or Collecter, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered. The right is received to reject all bids doesned too high. Fids for in defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully remain with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be senatored.

By order of Colones Herman Biggs, U. S. A., Chief Quar ermanter.

Cuptum and A. Q. M. G. PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Darot or Wassessoros, Wassessoros, All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lamber, Leather, All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lember, Leather, Orbes Farrillray, Harness, and Saddiery, are required in send to this effice, on the MO SDAT of each week, a scaled proposal or list, in duplicate, of the ariseless they are prepared for farrish to this open at short notice, with the price of such marked in plain figures, so that, in case the cargenesies of he service require it, the article or articles man he abstained without galay, at the lewest price.

Dealers wishing to sall to this depat will be required furnish the set preparedly and Other Quartermants.

Brigadier-Gemeral and Other Quartermants.

11-1 [usod of Washington.]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMAS

107 MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA,
NO. 722 MARKET SUPER.

DECEMBER 21, 1884. Senied Proposals will be received at this office small pool of 1914 SDAY, 20th free, for the exection and commission of 1914 SDAY, 20th free, for the exection and commission, in the shortest beasinth pone, or GUARU PARRACKS, near the Schujkill Arsensi, in accordance with plans and greatfractable now at the Office of Mar. Jollan McARTIUR, Jr., archived, No. 200 South SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be made upon the regular forms, to be had at this Office, and must state the shortest time required to complete the work.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids. Seemed incompatities with its instrum.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD.

12 20:61

Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMAS-

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASMILITARY DISTRICT OF PORTAGRIPHIA.

No. 751 MARKET STREET,
Freeded Francosis will be received at this office until
now of SATURDAY. December 10. 1804, for furnishing
and setting up complete for use at Fort Millim —

Fry 500 IRON BUNKS, two story.

Twenty (20)

Proposals must be made out upon the regular forms for
nithed at this effice inject state this price per bound for
the bunks set up. complete, and the chirrost time in which
they can be delivered.

The United States reserves the fight to reject all bids
deemed objectionable.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, Cuptain and A. Q. M. 18-04-031 CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Pallararyin, December 22, 1884.
Scaled Proposals will be received at this office until 12
order M. on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, for supplying
the Schnikkii Arsenal with the following articles:

8 4 med 2 4 dark bine Kersey, army standard.
Ferase Cauls, army standard.
Cavalry Books, army standard.
Cavalry Longituding army standard.

Cavalry Boots, army standard.
Cartesas, in corrugated, army standard.
Camp Handbets, army standard.
Infantry Droms, competes, full sice army standard.
Hair inch sky bite Site Lace, army standard.
Hair inch sky bite Site Lace, army standard.
Hair pender Bestoos, army standard.
Carteen Corks, mounted, army standard.
20,000 white cak Heop Poles, to work 10 feet long.
10,000 heteory Heop Poles, to work 2 feet long.
10,000 heteory Heop Poles, to work 2 feet long.
The Hour Poles to be sound and purfect in every repeat, and to be delivered monthly as required.
10,000 test 2d common white give Equals.

speer, and to be delivered monthly as required.
10.000 rect 2d common white pine Boards.
All the cut and wrought Nails that may be required for
the year 1850, viz.—
Cot Nails—8d, 6d, 8d, 9d, 10d.
Wrought Nails—6d, 8d, 9d, 10d.
As the Packing House that may be required for the year
1865. Samples of which can be seen at the Schnylkill
Arsenal and specifications as to alre, kind, etc., can be
seen at this office.
All the Stationery that may be required for this office
and the Schnylkill Arsenal, for the year 1865 consisting,
of printed banks; can, letter, note, and enveloper peas this, etc., specifications of which can be
seen at this office.
Samples of all the above axicles of stationery must see
company the bids. Samples of all the above articles of stationery must accompany the bids.

Samples of such articles as are required to be of army samples of such articles as are required to be of army samples and be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to be guarantee, each certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involves, by some public functionary of the United Stutes. illed States.

from defaulthing contractors, and those that do not comply with the requirements of this advertisement, fully comply estable requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, smbrachs the terms of the guarantes required on each idd, can be had on applications it his office, and none others, which do not embrace this guarantee, will be considered; not will any proposal be considered which does not strettly sendorm to the requirements there in stated.

The bids will state the number of quantity of each kind of articles proposed to be delivered.

Hids must be endosed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

15 29-7t Colonel Quartermaster's Department,

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

No. 228 WALNUT Street.

PRILADELPHIA, December 24, 1984.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at talk office until 12 octobek M., on THURSDAY, Desember 29, 1984, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, the following subsistence stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz.:

1,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY CORN FED NEW MESS, OR PRIME MESS FORE, (which to be stated) out of the pack of Bei-b, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master hoops; full weight and thoroughly salted; to have been repacked within thirty days of date of delivers. To be delivered within twenty

of delivery. To be delivery bacon subcL-cays from award.

100,000 FOUNDS PLIEST QUALITY BACON SHOUL-DERS, packed without pressure, in light tierces of uniform size. To be delivered within twenty of uniform size. To be delivered within twenty days from award.

300 BARRELS OF MESS OR EXTRA MESS BEEF (which to be sward), in full hooped oxid-barrels, with iron master hoops. Beef to be new, full weight (20) pounts), and thoroughly scaled. To be delivered within len days from

150,000 PUNDS NEW WHITE REARS, to well-coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten-50,000 FOUNDS FIRST QUALITY SPLIT PEAS, to be packed in well suppored barrels. To be 50,000 PUNDS FIRST QUALITY, LARGE-CORAINED, KILN-DDIED HOMINY, IN well-copered barrols, fully head-lined To be de-livered within twenty days

GRAINED, KILN-DRIED HOMINT, in wellcoopered barrels, fully head-lined. To be delivered within twenty days.

10,900 POUNIS FIRST QUALITY ADAMANTINE
CANDLES, US. To be delivered within then
days from award.

20,006 POUNIS GOOD HARD SOAP, in pound bars,
ful weight, packed in sixty pound boxes. To
be delivered within ten days from award.

30,000 POUNIS CLEAN, FINE, DRY SALT, in
strong, well-coopered barrels. To be delivered
within ten days from award.

5,000 GALLONS PURE CIOER, WHISKY or CORN
VINEGAR, in strong, well-coopered barrels.
To be delivered within ten days from date of
award.

Famples of all the above articles, except meats, grust be
delivered with the proposal, and referred to therein, but
the proposals must be in boxes or bottles, and not in paper
parcels.

The meats will be axamined and passed upon by John G.

The means will be examined and passed upon by John G. Taylor, inspector on the part of the United States. Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article councrated, and bidders may propose for the whole of any united states. Reparate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each hid, and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each bid must have the written marantee of two responsible names, for the infliment of the agreement, who will give bends if required.

Itiank forms for proposals, containing the former guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

The scient name, place of histiness and date of purchase, tame of contents, gross, tare, and not weights, must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be earlied on every package, and all old marks must be chiltrented.

Returns of weights by professional public weighters to be given whenever required.

But will include packages, and delivery at any point in this city, to be designated or this office; and any interior packages or cooperage will be considered.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be conformed "Proposals for Subsistance in the city of the states."

er the purpose. formed "Proposals for Subsistance Proposals to be endors Stores, and directed to

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTER-MARTER.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANDAR, November 10, 1964.
FEOFOSALS FOR ARMY THANSPORTATION
Bealed Fronceals will be received at this office small 12
clock M. on the Mill day of December, 1864, for the
Transportation of Millery Supplies during the year 1864,
on the following routes: Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 18%, on the following routes:—
ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramine, and Siley and other depth that may be established during the above year on the west tank of the Missouri river, south of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude the established in the Territories of Nobreals. Dakot on I dalogue established in the Territories of Nobreals. Dakot on I dalogue at Urab, south of attitude 46 degrees torth and established by the Contract of the Contra Notes that again to beptender, themselve, of the year State of Ramsas, and the town of Kansas, in the state of Misseeri, to any power are stations that are or may be extablated in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the state of Misseeri, to any power are stations that are or may be extablated in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing stipplies from Fart Leaventwerth, and to Fort Linken, M. M. or other depat that may be deskinated in that Territory, to Fart that had not be deskinated in that Territory, to Fart that had not be any other point or point or south on the route. Bidders to state the rate per four company of the year life, it was port said stores in early at the negative form a pril to Heptember, inninsiva, of the year 1855.

carh as the anemins from a jeti to Heptember, indicate, of the year 1865.

Rowrn No 2.—From I art Union, or such other depot as may be established in the corrieory of New Mexico, to may be established in the corrieory of New Mexico, to may be established in the Terrifory, and is such posts or stations as may be designated in the Terrifory of Artsons and Sasted Texas rest of longitude 105 decrees west. Bidders to state the per 165 pounds per 100 miles at which they will train and increas in early of the months from Jone to No. 3. Rowen inclusive, of the year 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will result not as 10,060,500 pounds on Route No. 1; 15,000,000 pounds [Bo,000 pounds in Route No. 2, and 0,000,000 pounds on Route & Saste No. 3.

Mandallicant percentage will be paid for 'v at for the transport to of beacon, hard bread, pine lamner, a historic should give their names in fort, as in full, as well as t place of residence, and each proposal amongons should be seened.

place of resistance, and each proposes stoppess should be see passed by a bond in the sum of cet the frequencial dollars, by two of more responsible persons persons, guaranteeing the east a contract is awarded for the for the ratte mentioned in proposal 50 lbs parties proposing abouter, the contract will be cupted and entered into, and reoligand good and continuate certification of the contract will be capted as a second of the contract will be capted as the contract will be capted as the contract will be capted as the contract will be as follows:

The amount of bonds required a required will be as follows: 

By scious of the Quartermastee General.

H. C. Modolki
H. Joseph and A. Q. M., U. S. Chief

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